

Hood River Glacier.

HOOD RIVER, OR., JULY 20, 1889.

TO BE PRINTED HERE.

The GLACIER management have made arrangements for putting in a plant just as soon as a building can be put up to conduct the business in. We desire to say right now that the paper was not started for the purpose of making money, and if it had been so started it would have been a failure. It will require the most rigid economy, and the best of management to make the paper meet its expenses for at least a year. The advertisers are few and the main source of income must be from the subscribers. We have an abiding faith in Hood River and believe it has a bright future. We have come to stay and linked our interest with that of the town. We shall endeavor in all honorable ways to advance the interests of the entire section, and ask of the people a generous and hearty support. In this connection we will say, that the GLACIER will at all times be independent in politics, and that its whole endeavor will be to aid in making known our resources and building up the country. It is expected that the material will arrive next week, and that the first number of the paper in August will be printed at home. We hope in the near future to enlarge the paper, and will continue to do so whenever our growth and surroundings will justify it. We will have no patent outside but will devote the entire space of the paper to local matters. All we ask, is to be met with that liberal support which is our due, and we shall at all times try to merit it.

LOTS OF TIMBER.

The timber adjacent to the head waters of the river is being located rapidly, and soon nothing but railroad lands will be left of those that are surveyed. There is still a large body of unsurveyed timber land, but under the present plans of the interior department there is but little prospect of it being put in the market. With the building of a dam here, and the erection of a mill, this timber will begin to come down the river, and by the ingenuity of man will be for all practical purposes transformed into twenty dollar pieces. There is enough already located to keep a couple of mills running for a long time, but once the business is begun here, there is no telling to what proportions it will grow. We doubt not but that a flume will be built in a year or two, which will bring the lumber from mills on the headwaters of the river, and we believe that in a year or so, Hood River will ship immense quantities of lumber, cord wood, posts and shingles to the open country east of us. Some of the finest and soundest cedar on the coast is found in this section, and the manufacture of shingles will prove a large and profitable industry.

LET US HAVE WATER.

And still nothing has been done towards bringing water in for irrigating purposes. We sincerely hope our citizens will take hold of the matter at once. So many benefits would accrue that it is almost criminal to neglect the matter. An outlay of a few hundred dollars would provide an abundance of water for beautifying our door yards, for putting in a fountain or two and for furnishing us protection against fire. When we begin to improve and beautify the place, we feel sure the O. R. & N. will meet us half way and fix up the unsightly sand patch at the depot. What that needs is a short section of wall, and the building of a platform below it. The application of a little water would then cover the bank with grass, and the present eyesore would be done away with forever. Next year no water will be furnished from the present system for irrigating purposes, and we will then be compelled to do what we might as well do now, bring in the water of Indian creek or Hood river.

THE CASCADE LOCKS.

Major Handbury, in his report on the construction of locks at the Cascades, says: "It is pretty evident that the stone for the larger piers of the work will have to be obtained from a distance, and the outlook in that particular is not encouraging. On account of the difficulty in getting building stone it is recommended that the side walls of the

locks and the great mass of masonry required about the locks and guard gates be made of concrete. The bottom of the locks should be lined with the same material."

In the opinion of Major Handbury, nothing should interfere with the speedy completion of the first lock and the early opening of the course to some kind of navigation.

With the funds available, it is proposed to first procure additions to the present plant that are necessary to the economical and speedy prosecution of the work, and then proceed to excavate for the foundation for masonry of the lower guard and lock gate, to put in the lower courses of the lower dry stone wing walls, so far as the prepared stone on hand will permit, to proceed with concrete work on the caisson recess, and the upper guard gate, to prepare stone for the masonry of the lower gates and to excavate in the lock pit.

SANDY OLDS GUILTY.

At half past 8 o'clock Thursday evening the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Sandy Olds. That the murder of Emil Weber was a premeditated affair can hardly be doubted in the face of the evidence. The conviction of the murderer however is a surprise as Portland juries are rare indeed that find such verdicts. The jury did its entire duty and are deserving of the thanks of the community for laying aside the shelf-worn custom in such cases, and maintaining the supremacy of the law.

Not one person in a thousand is aware of the fact that the Roman characters on the face of their clocks is not exactly like the first twelve characters in arithmetic. You will naturally expect IV to stand for four, but instead of that you find four ones. It seems that it originates this way: Hundreds of years ago, a king had one of his subjects to make a clock and submit it to him for inspection. The maker had put IV for four, but the king insisted that it should be otherwise, and so it has continued even to this day.—Ex.

J. T. Apperson's commission as register of the Oregon City land office was received by him Thursday. He will take charge of the office Monday.

Bugs, Bats and Birds.

HOOD RIVER, OR., July 17, 1889.

Editor HOOD RIVER GLACIER: Bed bugs are natural parasites of the bat, and are frequently conveyed into our dwellings by these mammals.

The cow-bunting (*Emberiza Pecoris Wils*) is polygamous; never builds a nest, and never rears its young. It selects other bird's nests in which to deposit its egg, and drops but one in each nest.

The passenger pigeon (*Columba Migratoria, Linn*) deposits but one egg for a setting, in her nest.

The ruby-throated humming bird (*Trochilus Colubris, Linn*) lays but two eggs.

How old is Jeff Davis? He was in petticoats at the close of the war.

I. WANT TO LET YOU KNOW.

Sunday School Picnic.

A most enjoyable picnic was given Thursday last by the Columbia River Sunday school at Coe's spring. Amusements for the children consisted of swings, hammocks, jumping ropes, etc. The small boys indulged in a game of base ball, while the fairer sex engaged in watching them. A merry good time was had by all, and it is needless to say a most delicious lunch was served, for who can beat the Hood River ladies in that line. The young misses complained of the scarcity of gentlemen, but that is nothing at Hood River, especially at a Sunday school picnic.

ANONYMOUS.

How to Sack Spuds.

The following plan for sacking potatoes is suggested by a farmer from across the Columbia. Of course he wouldn't follow it, nor would any of our people, but our informant says that was the way they used to do it in Missouri. Here is the scheme: "Take an eight-inch joint of stovepipe and place it in the sack. Having sorted out all the small potatoes fill the stovepipe with them, fill around it with the larger ones, withdraw the pipe, sew up your sack, and it is ready for the market."

Postmaster-General Wannamaker has advertised for bids for two series of stamps, one the same size as those now in use and the other about one-third smaller to save material and give a better quality. It is to be hoped that the new series will be out soon, and that they will stick. The present green-gages are mucilaginous frauds, a disgrace to the immortal Washington whose image they bear, and an unmitigated nuisance to the mails—and males.

Just received 1000 grain bags which will be sold at 10 cents apiece.

GEO. T. PRATHER.

Crop Weather Bulletin No. 19.

Oregon State Weather Bureau in cooperation with U. S. Signal Service, central office, Portland, Oregon. For week ending July 13, 1889.

The temperature has been from 5 to 8 degrees above the normal. Except in a small area of Jackson county no rain fell in the State during the week. Sunshine was decidedly above the normal.

Owing to forest fires the atmosphere has been somewhat smoky.

The effect of these conditions on crops has been to allow their state to remain the same as they have been for the past two weeks.

The notable event of the week was the severe thunder, rain and hail storm in Jackson county on the night of the 9th. A cloud-burst occurred which did considerable damage in the section of country between Grant's Pass and Ashtland. Through Wagner creek valley the most damage occurred. About Talent grain was flattened and ruined, and many orchards had their fruit injured. It is estimated that this cloudburst caused a loss of nearly \$20,000.

The warm, dry weather has been favorable in the wheat harvest, which is now under full sway in all parts of the State.

General reports indicate that the fall wheat will be more than an average crop, while spring grain will be a short crop.

On the 10th the first wheat was received at a warehouse in Pendleton; the berry is small and shriveled and the wheat is in quality second class. The yield of the first lot was about ten bushels per acre.

Fruit prospects continue to be excellent. Peaches are coming into the markets in large quantities. Plums, apricots, corn and tomatoes are very plentiful.

B. S. PAGUE,
Observer U. S. Signal Service.
Asst. Director.

The Work Completed.

Ochoco Review.

Col. Eccleson and his corps of engineers passed through Prineville last Monday en route for Albany, having completed the work of locating the line of the Oregon Pacific from Deschutes to Snake river. During this season Col. Eccleson has located 180 miles of road, which he says is the best engineering work he has ever done. Of the route the Col. says it is the nearest level and most direct of any transcontinental line in America. From Deschutes to Snake river, he says the work of construction will be very light, and can be done with great rapidity when once the work is begun. The work he has done this season completes the locating of 513 miles of line east from Albany, and all that now remains for this section to have a railroad is for the O. P. Co. to push their work to completion, which will no doubt be done at an early date, as the Albany papers announce that Antoneille & Doe began work on their contract on Friday of last week.

Story of the Rocks.

Prof. Thomas Condon, of the State University, in a recent essay before the farmers' institute, gives the following poetically grand fragment of our Inland Empire's history:

East of the mountains was a vast inland ocean that breasted against the Cascade range, and volcanic fury tore the summits with raging fires for unrecorded aeons. The rivers have cut down through the sediment, once the bottom of that sea, and where the wild uplands are waving with bunch grass and are desert like with their monotonous sweep, and the wave of the all pervading pastures, there is a soil of incalculable fertility and a depth that the share of the plow can never reach. The future will reveal as great riches in this Inland Empire as in Western Oregon. The story of the rocks, as told by the language of science, shows that Oregon has wealth not yet developed and resources that are beyond all present computation.

Absten's Seedling Apple.

Yesterday Mr. George T. Prather, of Hood River, brought us three apples grown by Mr. F. R. Absten of Hood river valley that are as fine as any early apple we have ever seen. They are a seedling, this being (we believe) the second year the tree has borne. The apple is shaped like, and looks a great deal like the Ben Davis or the Baldwin, will measure from ten to twelve inches in circumference, and is of a beautiful bright red color, streaked at the base with yellow. Mr. Absten has not yet given them a name but having been grown in shadow of Mt. Hood we suggest "Absten's Red Glacier" as an appropriate name.—Wasco Sun.

Silver Strike near Prineville.

ALBANY, Or., July 13.—Twenty-one sacks of silver ore, taken from a newly discovered ledge near Prineville, were shipped through this city, today, to San Francisco, where it will be tested. The mine is said to be very rich.

The following notice is posted at Prather's building: "To Whom it May Concern." All persons interested in retaining Phelps creek in its natural channel, for irrigating purposes, are requested to meet at Hood River, Saturday, July 20th, at 2 o'clock P. M. to discuss the best methods of controlling such water. Signed, 'Owners of Phelps Creek.'" As the meeting will take place today, something definite will perhaps be done.

J. H. MIDDLETON,

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HOOD RIVER, OREGON.